MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1861.

DRS. BOLING & BIGHAM, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

DR. C. W. BUVINGER,

MILLERSBURG, O.,

Physician and Surgeon MIDDLETOWN, O. ional calls promptly atttended to.

DR. EBRIGHT, YSICIAN & SURGEON. MILLERSBURG, O.

on Jackson Street, nearly opposite the Empire House. Residence on Clay Street, opposite the syterian Church. J. P. ALBAN,

DENTIST MILLERSBURG, O. A rtificial teeth in-Silver, Vulcanite & Porcelain base. Teeth Extracted, Cleaned or filled.—

Office a few doors west of Weston's Saloon Nov. 28, 1860.-yl.

BENJAMIN COHN, READY - MADE ELOPHING. OF JACKSON & WASHIGTONSTS.

MILLERSBURG, O. CASKEY & INGLES. BOOKS & STATIONERY Millersburg, Ohio.

PLAIN & FANCY eor Printing

OF ALL LINDS, NEATLY EXECUTED ATTHIS OFFICE

FOR SALE. NICCY AND BUFFALO WAGON,

WATTS having purchased Worley and Judson's improved Sewing Machine, is still on walt on the public in his line in the way of a parment.

I am also agent for said Machine, and can recom CALL AND SEE IT OPERATE.

HERZER & SPEIGLE, E. STEINBACHER & CO. Droduce & Commission

Flour, Grain, Mill Stuff, Salt Fish, White and Water Lime PURCHASERSOF

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Seeds, Dried Fruite, Butter, Eggs, Wool, de. MILLERSBURG, O.

BAKER & WHOLF. Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN

SALT FISH, PLASTER, WHITE AND WATER LIME. PURCHARERS OF FLOUR WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow and all kinds of Dried Fruits.

WAREHOUSE, MILLERSBURG, O. Sept. 18,1856 41f

NOTICE. The Union Line Express Company.

R. BENJAMIN COHN having been appointed local agent of the Company in Millersburg, would say to the business public, that they are located up town, at the store of Mr. Cohn, where all matter pertaining to the transportation of Bank Notes, Gold Valuables Merchandise or Froduce, will receive due attention am Compa despatch.

Our Department of the office daily in charge of our passengers, on fast passenger trains to all accessions of the United States and Canadas.

Gellections, with or without goods, will be made and a proceeds promptly returned.

Collections, with or without goods, will be made and the proceeds promptly returned. Special and astisfactory rates given to regular ship-pers of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., to foreign markets. WH. HEWIIT. Sup't, Millersburg, Aug. 10, 1861.—Im6 Cleveland, O.

New Tailor Shop. M ESSES. HENDERSON & JACOBS represented by inform those wanting clothes made that they have taken the room immediately over Mulvane's Store, where they are

Prepared to give Fits at all times and at reasonable prices. Their long experience in the business cuables them to guarantee satisfaction. Fashion Plates regularly received.

HENDERSON & JACOBS. NEW

BOOT & SHOE SHOP

Twe City Sewed Work. wanter at not to be excelled west of the Alle

PATRING done neatend on shor Fig. 1. have on hend, as agent, a lot of home made and sastern Books and Shoes which for ready pay I will all on such tarms. that you cannot fail to bay. Please of all the bay. Please of all the bay. Please of all the bay. I say 25, 1800—1011.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

HAVING had considerable experience in the oil but make all the TOOLS menty for horizon will, and samples oil, and on well sometimes;

of ther in style of Emilies or price. We make engine from 2 to 100 horse power, for which motive power is r guired. CHAPM AN, BARRETT & CO. Wooster, March 28 1861.—g2tf

A TON OF SOAP. MBB ACING every variety, except soft, just open-ted at the Book Store. 13 A splendid shaving

BY-GONE. NT C. S. ALLEN. moe, dim and dreary, Of a childhood long agone, When young thoughts began to wande

And new joys began to dawn, Sat I by the streamlet's sparkle, 'Neath a cool and gentle shad Where for many happy hours With a sister I had played. But when now the shadows lengthened

Doetry.

And the flowers began to die, And the birds from out the bran Southernward began to fly; Sed thoughts my young beart did fill, And with many dear remembe In the twilight, softly still.

Long I thought upon the grievings And the heavy waves of sorrow And smid the darkness, questio Whether 'twere a happy lot Then to die, in life's young morning Die, and be by all forgot;

Or, when life had gained some glory And the boart had learned to live Live forever on in loving Some dear friend that God would give Then to leave this vale of whileses Made by loving doubly bright, eave these myriad dreaming fo Bathed in welling waves of light.

And while sitting by the waters, Thinking-thinking all the time, Gently then an angel-spirit
From the far-off blessed clime eemed to whisper in my car, In a tone so soft and low, letter have some love to cherish Than unloved from life to go.

Miscellaneons.

TRUE TO HIS FLAG.

BY DR. S. COMPTON SMITH.

When early in the summer of 1812, it became knows to the various Indian tribes of the frontier that the United States had declared war against Great Brittain, the principal war chiefs presented themselves at Detroit, and avowing their friendship for their American brothers, solicited the favor of fighting their battles with them against the English. But from a mistaken sentiment of humanity, our government declined to accept their services. Had it done so, there is no doubt that the effusion of much innocent blood might have been prevented.

so, there is no doubt that the effusion of much innocent blood might have been prevented—
Such, however, was the policy of our rulers.

No sooner was it known to the enemy that these offers had been refused, than British emissaries were sent among the tribes, holding out great inducements for them to turn against their former friends, and take up arms with the English.

The ald ships who had been in long inter-

The old chiefs who had been in long inter-course with the Americaus, refused to inten to the seductions of the agents thus employed; but the restless young braves, influenced by some of the hot-headed young chiefs, gladly embraced the terms, and, so that they could be engaged in the fierce contentions of warfare, they cared little on which side they were fight-

Among those warriors who thus took part with the enemy, were many bands of Chippewas, led on by their respective chiefs.

But there was one noble old sachem of this tribe who re'used to take up the batchet unless he could be permitted to use it against the enemies of his good friends the Chemo-ke-muns.

or Americans.

This man, with his family, remained true to the last, and it is of him is related the following incident.

incident.

He was an old and much respected chief named Nr-GWA-GON, or Little Wing, and was said by those who knew him to have been one of the finest specimens of humanity to be found among the Chippewas, at all times remarkable for their tall, athletic, and handsome warriors.

Ne-gwa-gon, over six feet in height, was straight as the old on his own forests, and with a muscular development seldom met with even a muscular development seldom met with even among his people. Added to these physical characteristics, he possessed a countenance of striking beauty, and a manliness of bearing, which at once proclaimed him a nobleman of his tree.

Hearing that the war was soon to commence this brave old chief, with his warriors, present-ed himself to the governor of the then Michi-gan territory, tendering his services for the country. But like that of all the other Indians his offer was refused. However, to temper the refusal, and still to retain the good will of the chieftain, the Governor directed that he should be dismissed, loaded with such presents as he and his warriors might select.
"No, not exclaimed Ne-gwa-gon, when the

"No, not" exclaimed Ne-gwa-gon, when the proposition was made to hun, "tell the governor our good rifles and our traps will supply us with all we require. My young braves are strong, and if not permitted to fight for the Chemo-Ke-muns, can obtain in the woods all we require for food and clothing. Yet there is one present we would be glad to receive," and the chief pointe I upwards to the beautiful stars and stripes, floating proudly on the breeze over his head.

"Tell the covernor," said he "was could be."

"Tell the governor," said be, "we would b proof to accept that, and if we cannot fight under it, we would rejoice to see it waving over our conneil fires, and we will promise that the Saginach (British) shall never take it from us, or insult it."

or insult it."

This request being communicated to the Governor, he immediately sent for Ne-gwa-gon and presented him with a large flag, which the Indian received with great astisfaction, and raising it above his birch bark cauce, paddled out into the river, and with its gallant folds streaming behind him, and followed by his warriors, he soon disappeared from sight around a bend of the bank.

After the war had progressed for some time.

warriors, he soon disappeared from sight around a bend of the bank.

After the war had progressed for some time, and the enemy had obtained possession of all the North-west froatier, including the city of Detroit, and the important post of Mackinae, Ne-gwa-gon, with his family and a small band of faithful warriors, retired to his old hunting ground, on the mainland near this last asmed fort. Here, devoting his time to the chase, he resided in a comfortable wigwam, above the top of which, day and night, waved the stars and stripes presented to him by the governor at Detroit.

Word soon reached the British officer in com mand of Fort Mackinse, that the American flag had been hoisted almost under the very guas of the fort; and a party of soldiers were

guas of the fort; and a party of soldiers were sent to investigate the matter.

These men returned to the fort, saying the flag had been hoisted by an Indiau, who refused to take it down. On hearing this report the sommanding officer, after reprimanding his men for not tearing the offending bunting from its staff, meunted his horse and rode out to the camp of the Chippewa chiel.

On arriving there, the first sight that greeted his eyes, was the hated "red, white and blue" fluuting amid the trees of the forest while seated in a circle beneath it, were the old chief and his family partaking of their evening meel.

As the Englishman approached, the chief rose to his feet, and invited his visitor to join them. But the latter, scorning the Indian's hospitality, pointed haughtily to the American flag, and demanded:

"Who erected that vile banner there?"

Tear it away, then?" cried the Englishma

"Tear it away, then?" cried the Englishman, provoked to passion by what he termed the cool impudence of the Indian. "It is the flag of the Chemo-ke-mun, and must not fly here." "Why abt!" demanded the old chief, without removing his gaze from the officer—"its my flag!" "I say it's the flag of the Chemo-ke-mun," returned the other, "and I shall not permit it to fly here. King George is master, and he now owns the country. I repeat it that flag shall not wave!"

"And who'll prevent it!" exclaimed the Indian, advancing to the Englishman; and assuming all the hauteur and dignity that a brave warrior can at times assume, he continued: "See here, Saginash!" and he pointed prouply to the dear old emblem of liberty—"that is Negwa-gon's flag! And when my good friend, the Chemo-ke-mun governor, gave it into my keeping. I promised, upon the word of a brave, that it abould not be insulted—and an Indian chief is no split-tongue—he cannot lie!"

These words were accompanied with certain demonstrations on the part of the brave old warrior, that convinced the British captain, that single handed he was no match for him, and giving vent to his excessive anger—in threats of what he would do on the morrow—the officer

giving vent to his excessive anger—in threats of what he would do on the morrow—the officer turned his horse's head and galloped back to the fort.

True to his threat, on the following morning the British captain, with a guard of soldiers, sallied out of the old fortress and directed his march toward the camp of the "obstinate savage," as he termed the brave Chippewa, determined to wrest from his kands the hated banner. and drag it at his horse's tail in triumph to the

post.

But Ne-gwa-goa was prepared for his visitors, and ordering his wife and children to withdraw to the woods, he placed himself alone at the foot of the flag-staff, and awaited their arrival. Soon their footsteps upon the dry forest-leaves were heard; and then the officer mounted as before, came in sight, followed by half-a-score of red-coats, carrying their muskets upon their shoulders.

of red-coats, carrying their muskets upon their shoulders.

Still that beautiful flag continued to throw its folds against the breeze; and the captain, again angered by the sight, spurred his horse in advance of the men, and with a threatening motion of the sword, demanded that it should be delivered to him instanter.

In a moment the old chief, who possessed the resolution and courage of a lion, cast his eyes upward to the object of his pride, and laid his hand upon the hilt of his knife. His eyes flashed fire, and he was about to give expression to his indignation. But restraining himself he reached upward to the slight cord which confined the flag to its place at the end of the pole, and slowly lowering the bunting, caught it in his hands, and without detaching it from its halliards, wound it round his left arm.

Seeing this motion of the old Indian, the British captain; misinterpreting its meaning into an act of submission, laughed contemptuously, exclaiming:

exclaiming;
"Ha! ha! ha! my old red-skin, I thought the "Hat hal hal my old red-skin. I thought the sight of a red-coat or two would bring you to terms! Come, now, hand that Yankee rag to me, that I may do with it as it deserves!"

But casting a look of defiance at the officer, the brave old sachem loosened his tomahawk from his belt, and laying it across the folds of the flag be had promised to defend, sternly replied:

"Saginash! Ne-gwa-gon is the friend of the Chemo-ke-mun. He has but one flag and one heart! If you take one, you shall take the other

also!"

"Then be it so!" shouted the Englishman.
chafing with passion. "If necessary, your blood shall pay for your obstinacy!" And turning in his saddle, he ordered his men to advance upon the brave old man, and cutting him down, tear the object of his devotion from his

hands.
The soldiers were hastening forward, in obedience to this cruel and cowardly order, when, as if by a preconcerted signal, Ne-gwa-gon unfolded the flag from his arm, and waving it over his head, gave out a long, piercing war-whoop, that rang sharply upon the cars of the astonished English, and was answered by fifty others in all directions about them. At the same instant a band of the Sachem's braves, sprang from the thickets, and with upraised knives and war-clubs enclosed the red-coats and their officer.

spraing from the tinckets, and with optaised knives and war-clubs eaclose i the red-coats and their officer.

Finding that they were completely at the mercy of the Indians, and deeming "discretion the better part of valor," the captain, whose instructions had been not to provoke them to hostilities, withdrew, crestfalles, to the fort.

The gallant old chief, calling for three cheers for his darling flag—as he had heard from his Chemo-ke-mun friends—immediately rehoisted it to the forest breeze, and kept it flying till the end of the war.

This gallant defeader of the stars and stripes contrived to visit Detroit every year, bringing his family with him, and his beloved flag at all times flying over his cance. General Cass, his good old friend, never failed to reward his integrity with presents of supplies for his people; and, among other things, with two new flags, which flosted in triumph over his wigwam in the wilderness, till the brave spirit of the noble old warrior joined his fathers in the happy hunting grounds, when one of them was happy hunting grounds, when one of them was planted over his grave, where it waved till the summer breezes and the storms of winter fritted it away to shreds, and its bare pole at length rotted to the ground,

Odds and Ends.

The twentieth, and last, volume of Their's History of the Consulate and Empire of France, under Napoleon, is in press.

ign of Species," is preparing a sequel under the title of "On the Fertilization of British Or-ebids by means of Insects." The orchids it will be born in mind, are species of plants, bearing flowers with a remarkable resemblance to certain animals and msects.

Capt. Burton, the distinguished African trav eler, is preparing an account of his journey to the Great Salt Lake to Utah. The book will be called "The City of the Saints."

Mr. John Hullah is preparing for the press 'History of Modern Music." "History of Modern Music."

A new Life of Lord Bason is announced by Mr. James Spedding, the editor of the last elegant edition of Bason's Works. A large amount of new matter relative to the disputed transactions in Bason's life will be presented.

Madame Goldshmidt Lind has re-appeared in Catario at Exter Hall, London, with great

When Queen Victoria travels by railroad she pays seven shillings sterling (\$1,68) per mile for the special train, first class fares for her attendants, and the usual fares for carriages and

horses.

Judging from the advertising columns of the
Melbonrue Argus, Australia must be a funny Judging from the advertising solumns of the Melbonne Argus. Australia must be a funny place to live in. One wants a "Baker Chap to mould in," without saying whether the "chap" is a man to do the moulding, or a contrivause in which the dough is moulded. Another wants "immediately, men to put in cube crossings and pitchers." Men are frequently put in strange places, but "cube crossings and pitchers" are uncommonly odd places, to put men in. "Servants" seem to be unknown, and even "helps" are strangers to the colony, but "a lady" offers to "give her service for a comfortable home and a small salary." The singular ornithology of the country is shown by the advertisment of a map wanting "Australian Birds, consisting of magpipes, the laughing jackass, the emu, black

a man wanting "Australian Birds, consisting of magpipes, the laughing jackass, the emu, black and white cocatoos, parots, black awans, male and female knagaroos, &c."

A poetical correspondent, who has contributed many quires of spoiled paper to our waste banket, sends us five pages of blank verse on "The National Crisis," We appreciate the sentiment of the concluding line—"Farewell for ever."

A "down east" butcher advertises for an a fing, and demanded:

"Who erected that vile banner there?"

"I!—I did!" replied Ne-gwa-gon, while he raised his manly figure to his greatest height, and measured the little officer before him with his keen eyes, from head to foot. "I did it of Time," arranged for a full band.

Summary of News. Gen. Sherman's Proclamation

We had a mere synopsis of Gen. Sherman's Proclamation. It was telegraphed in full over the Southern line. It is as follows:

To the People of South Carolina: In obedience to the order of the President of the United States of America, I have lauded on

the United States of America, I have lauded on your shores with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty, which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come against you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.—Citizens of South Carolina, the civilized world stands appalled at the crimes you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most ealightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of astions. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arseals, and other property belonging to our common country within your borders, and, with this property you are in arms and waging a ruthless

country within your borders, and, with this properly you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your constitutioned government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self government is impossible with civilized man. Fellow citizens, I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your act. If the awful sacrifices, made by the devastation of our property. The shedding of fraternal blood in the battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unboly war, then ponder I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain, result which to its furtherly rogress, must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and progressive State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidial war, and can you imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your constrynen, your friends, your kinsman, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people; a confederacy established by our own hands, in order to set up, where it posible, an independant government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quiciness.

Carolininas: We have come omong you as

peace, prosperity or quiciness.

Carolinians: We have come emong you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State.

These obligations shall be performed as far as in our power; but be not deceived, the obligation of many arms a many arms arms. the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor, but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because right, dependent on the law of the State, must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion. (Signed)

T. W. SHERMAM,

T. W. SHERMAM,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Headquarters G. O., Port Royal, Nov. 8, 1861

The Anti-Frement Reports.

The reports of Adjutant-General Thomas and the Congressional Investigating Committee heaping all sorts of charges against Fremont, turn out to be bogus or big lies in the main.—The N. Y. Tribune says it is authorized to state The N. Y. Troume says it is a substance of the that what purported to be the substance of the testimony taken before the Congressional Committee in St. Louis, published in the Cincinmitte in St. Louis, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, is false; that it was neither the substance of the Committee's report, nor in any manner authorized or countenanced by the Committee. No report had yet been agreed upon by the Committee, and no person whatever, outside of the Committee and its Clerks, has had access to the testimony. Both testimony simple machine, upon a chemically prepared and report will be laid before the House of Representatives at an early day after the meeting of Congress. So much for the Enquire's last without that the control of the committee is control of the committee and its Clerks, has had access to the testimony. Both testimony simple machine, upon a chemically prepared paper, tracing almost invisible lines, the aggregate of which soon embodies the words, or the various parts of the design, till the whole stands defore us."

er, outside of the Committee and its Clerks, has had access to the testimony. Both testimony and report will be laid before the House of Representatives at an early day after the meeting of Congress. So much for the Enquire's bearing false witness.

The hearsay statements and charges touching Gen. Fromont embraced in the private report of Gen. Thomas and diagracefully made public by "the authority in the Tribana. has called out pointed contradictions of the most of its statements reflecting on Frement's administration of the Western Department. Several of these we have published. The St. Louis papers contain others equally explicit and decided.—Among others, Mr. A. B. Ogden, the Architect of the Benton Barracks, asserts that the document of Thomas contains "a series of misstatements and lies" regarding the barracks; John M. Krum declares that he never applied for a government contract, was never interested in ments and lies" regarding the barracks; John M. Krum declares that he never applied for a government contract, was never interested in one, and had nothing to do with presenting a service of plate to Mrs. McKinstry; Thomas Kennedy, agent of Mr. Brant gives the names of some thirty individuals who occupied rooms on army business in the house used as Fremont's headquarters, by way of disposing of the allegation that it was rented at \$600 a year for the use of three persons; Major Kapaer, who supernted the construction of the fortifications above St. Louis, exposed the exagerated statements regarding the cost of the works, which he energetically denounces as "lies." E. W. Fox declares that he never had any contract for picket pins or camp kettles, that these articles gation that it was rented at \$600 a year for the use of three persons; Major Kapner, who anperanted the construction of the fortifications above St. Louis, exposed the exagerated statements regarding the cost of the works, which he energetically denounces as "lies." E. W. Fox declares that he never had any contract for picket pins or camp kettles, that these articles purchased of the firm of which he is a member where of the best quality, and that the story in the report that he purchased for the Government saddles rejected by Gen. Mckinstry is "an infamous and unqualified lie;" and last of all, a correspondent of the Democrat winds up the matter so far as the report was designed to picket pins of camp kettes, that these attacks purchased of the firm of which he is a member were of the best quality, and that the story in the report that he purchased for the Government saddles rejected by Gen. McKinstry is "an infamons and unqualified lie;" and last of all, a correspondent of the Democrat winds up the matter so far as the report was designed to injure Gen. Fremont, by showing that, whether Gen. McKinstry was implicated in the alleged frauds or not. Gen. Fremont had nothing to do with his appointment, had no control over him and was not responsible. Gen. McKinstry was appointed at Washington Quartermaster General of the Western Department, and was in the discharge of his duties at St. Louis long before Gen. Fremont was sent there!

Such is shown to be the official report of Ad-

en. Fremont was sent there! Such is shown to be the official report of Adjutant General Thomas. Taken in connection with its disclosures regarding Kentucky, it has been aptly characterized as having been drawn upon the extraordinary principle of communicating facts to the Confederate Government and ctions to our own.

"YE FIVE HUNDRED TONE OF IOE."—The Adjutant General of the United States, the Rt Hon. Mr. Thomas, has in his report to the Secretary of War designed to mention the feet, that Gen. Fremont carries with his army the moderate weight of five hundred tons of ice. Now, a ton is about equal to twenty hundred weight, and an army wagon cannot carry more than two thousand pounds, the maximum allowed; Gen. Fremont has, then, to believe the worthy Adjutant, at least five hundred wagons carrying nothing but ice. Apparautly, this is the best joke perpetrated by the Adjutant in his ever memorial report. Fremont has for his entire army, not a thousand wagons, and so, to trust the Adjutant, the ice business would take more than half that number. Of course, it is idle to reason against such extraordinary statements, made under cover of official business.—St. Louis Democrat.

Major Selover has published a card in the St. Louis papers, regarding the use of his name by Gen. Thomas in his malignant report. The Major was with Fremont in Europe, and is said to have "written to a friend" that he has made \$30,000 out of Fremont's purchase of arms. He says the whole story is a "malig-nant falsehood," as:
"I have never made a dollar, directly or indirectly, out of any arms ordered or purchased by Gen. Fremont in Europe; nor have I ever writ-ten to any friend, in California or elaswhere, that I had made, or expected to make, a dollar in any manner, shape or form, out of such pur-

A company of 45 colonists are to leave Oberlin next week for actilement in Hayti. Many of them were originally from the South, and they go out under the appices of the Haytien Emiration Society.

Forty-two colored emigrants sailed from New York for Liberia on the 10th. Thirty were adults, and will make good citizens of the flour-ishing Republic on the West coast of Africa—a Republic which the United States ought long ago to have formally acknowleded. England did so, and en'oying a profitable and increas-ing commerce with Liberia.

The loyal Kentuckians talk of sending Thomas H. Clay, the oldest son of Hery Clay, to take the place of Breckiaridge in the United States Senate. He is like his illustrious father in appearance and spirit. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a Union man who does battle boldly for the cause will probably succeed Mr. Kenaedy in the Senate from Maryland.

There are now 279 prisoners of War at Camp Chase. The prison is being enlarged and im-proved so as to accommodate some 800 seceshers. The State Journal of the 14th says, there are now six thousand infantry, two thousand caval-ry, and five batteries of field artillery, at Camps Dennison, Gurley and Dick Corwine, in the vicinity of Cincipnati.

Dwight Chapman, one of the Oberlin soldie boys, who was brought home from Missouri in a state of insantty, the News says is all right

Every woman in Northampton township, Summit county, has agreed to furnish a pair if socks for the volunteer soldiers as soon as they can knit them. What a universal click of knitting needles the war has inaugurated.

The furniture of Judge Douglas will be sold at auction on the 18th instant, as his bosse, with those adjoining, has been rented for hospital purposes. Mrs. Douglas is at Washington, residing with her father, J. M. Curtis, Esq., econd Comptroller of the Treasury. The New Orleans Picayane thinks whisk

The New Orleans Progress thinks whisky and ice must be growing exceedingly scarce in Richmond. A "friend just returned informs the editor, that on entering a fushionable drinking saloon in the Confederate capital, he saw this placard posted over the counter: "Drinks fifteen cents cach. No bills changed except at heavy discount. Gentlemen will please refrain from eating the ice in their tumblers after drinking." ing."
Two privates, named Donglas Morley and Thomas McEwen, both of Mt. Vernon, Knox county, attached to Company B, Fourth Ohio Regiment, were drowned recently at Piedmont,

We learn from the New Orleans Della of the

Amoor, Siberia, on the Amoor river.

Western Virginia has seceded from Eastern
Virginia. Part of North Carolina has seceded
from the rest of North Carolina. The original secessionists are getting more secession that they bargained for.

Among the recent Italian inventions the pantelograph, brought out by Casselli, is worthy of special notice. This instrument is intended for the transmisson of messages immediately from the writer's own hand, conveying a facsimile of every word and letter, and thus bear-ing the full authenticity of the hand and signa-ture. A banker, for example, at one city may hereafter draw a check or a draft upon his correspondent in another, which will be immediately honored. The telegraphic wire is made to deliver at any distance not only ideas but

defore us,

Among other Italian inventions is a boring
machine now being used in opening a tunne
through the Alps. This instrument is propel led by condensed air. Another is a very in-genious contrivance for assisting railroad train up heavy grades, securing greater safety an better facilities on short curves than hithert possessed. In this case the power is obtained from water. A trial of the apparatus is said to have resulted quite successfully on one of the Sardinian railroads.

Howe Convensarion -- A father who is habit home

Why do Animals werd Salt?—Prof. Jas. E. Johnston, of Scotland, says: Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged through the skin and the kidneys, the necesity of continued supplies of it to the heathy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda, (one of the ingredients of salt.) as a special and indispensible constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bire be able to assist digestion nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste."

It is best to place salt where stock can

It is best to place salt where stock ear have free access to it, than to give it occasion ally in large quantities. They will help them-selves to what they need if allowed to do so a leasure; otherwisse when they become "sall they may take more than is whole-

Cut off the Back Legs of Your

I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things not worth half so much have been patented and elevated into a business. It is this:—If you cut off the back legs of your chairs so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue of sitting, comes from your aliding formard, and thus straining the ligaments and the muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly

Short Crops and Great Loss in

The deficiency in the European barvests is found by every mail to be computed in higher and still higher figures, though we believe that now, in England and France at least, it must be pretty definitely ascer-tained. Saying nothing more, at present, of them or any other countries let us look a moment at Ireland—poor Ireland, which seems to be the very home of sorrows.— In the issue for Oct. 12th, of the Dublin Evening Post, we find in two elaborate editorials, some statements couched in a tone of gloom and anxiety. We here condense their substance.

After mentioning that the agricultural result in that island is now pretty well ascertained, it says that this "result is far more unsatisfactory than had been repre-sented in any of the previous accounts." sented in any of the previous accounts. ——in a letter from Occasional The wheat was less that half a crop, and of Gen. McClellan approves of the proposition.

The Washington correspondent of the greatly inferior quality. Barley, turnips, hay, etc, were all much beneath an average, though fortunately for the dairyman and the grazier, there was a dood growth of after grass. Oats were more broadly sown than usual, and happily yielded very well, forming the farmer's almost sole reiance to meet his rent. But the result of the potato crop is truly dismal. The Post says the blight was far more disastrous than in any year since 1846, the commencement of the "great famine." The first estimates of the loss sustained in that mportant crop varied from 20 to \$60,000-000, but it was afterwards found to be full \$90,000,000! The estimate of this year's deficit below a fair crop are now placed by good judges at \$35,000,000; but, as before it is to be inferred that the stimate is much beneath the truth. We ladly think, with the Post that this terrible deficit does not forebode a famine ecause the mouths to feed are far fewer ow than then, and the national diet is not one half so exclusively of potatoes.-One of the most discouraging facts is the official record of a large decrease in the acres under cultivation—sixty thousand acres, for instance, in wheat, forty thousand We learn from the New Orleans Della of the 25th ult., that four persons in that city, thought to be disloyal to the Southern Confederacy, were sent for six months to the Work House.

The Amoskeag, Machine Shop have just completed a first-class steam fire engine for the Russian government. It was ordered through Col. Romanoff of the Imperial Board of Engineers, and is to be forwarded to the city of Amoor, Siberia, on the Amoor river. cereals. This does not tally very well with the accounts given by the English journals of reviving prosperity in Ireland. We trust that the Brittish rules may, for a time, see fit to leave us and our affairs alone, and try if they cannot, in some way, save their afflicted sister from the ad-

> What our army on the Poto-mac Eats in a Week. The New York Journal of Commerce

cing steps of desolation!

n speaking of the supplies our army replies weekly contracted for, inspected sent to the hungry mouths on the Potomac, is meat, in kind and proportion about as follows: 1,000 bbls. mess poru, 1,-600 bbls. extra mess beef, 34 tons bacon sides, do. of smoked hams, and (a duly prized delicacy) 125 bbls. pickled beef tongues—of the first quality. Of succu-lent and nutritous miscellanies there are 1.500 bushels of white beans (strongly suggestive of a certain Yankee dish,) 1,540 bushels of split peas (palatable in soup) 60,000 pounds of rice and 50,000 pounds of white flint corn hominy. The fortifying qualities of coffee are recognized in the purchase of 60,000 pounds prime Rio, and 120,000 pounds of the same roasted and ground. The drink that cheers but not inebriates,' is provided for, by 4,500

species preserved fruit, which, taken with a little water, is said to possess extraordi- which shows a terrible state of destitution a little water, is said to possess extraordinary fattening proprieties. We allude to dried apples, of which 10,000 pounds are weekly forwarded. The formidable list concludes with 400,000 pounds first quality pilot bread."

which shows a terrible state of destitution in veiw of the approaching winter. The Archbishop says

The potato crop—the staple food of our people—is gone, and where not entirely gone is so deteriorated in quality and fla-

Here are some figures from the N. . Atlas. The man that could get up

"Its tail is at least 6,000,000 of miles in length. To grease that tail, it is estima-ted, would use up a basin of fat as large as Lake Erie, and make employment to 50, 000 'daubers' for ten years,

THE RANKIN PROSECUTION.—The prosecution of the Hon. Mr. Rankin, in Canada, for enlisting men for the Detroit Regiment of Lancers, has been abandoned upon the ground that the offence being against an imperial statute and committed in a foreign country, it could be tried only in the Queen's bench in England. SECREB CURRENCY .- An officer from Kentucky states the only currency circulated by the se-cesh among the people there, was Consederate, scrip from twenty-five cents up to five dollars. The landlord of the principal botel says he has a pack of it in his house, and will self it for fif-

ADVANTAGE OF GOING TO LAW.—The privilege of sitting, comes from your aliding formard, and thus straining the ligaments and the muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting posture.

The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high, for the average man, nor more than fourteen inches for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches high for all, which no amount of slanting in the seat can make comfortable.—Lewis Gymstassism.

ADVANTAGE OF GOING TO LAW.—The privilege of appealing to the law, to settle neighbor-hood difficulties, is indeed a glorious privilege. Take a case just tried in our court, for an example. It is the case of Jacob Wheeler vs. John Fay. the parities living in Rochester township.

The plaintiff scolt, 16 months old, was injured by the defendant's colt, which broke into the class of plaintiff, who sued for damages. The case occupied three days at the last term, and the jury were nable to agree. At the present term the case occupied fire days, during which about sixty witnesses were examined. The jury again failed to agree, and, if not settled, it will have another hearing. The costs already made, aside from attorney's fies, amount to about \$600. We hope the parties will be satisfied when they get to the end of the law.—Eyric Democras. ADVANTAGE OF GOING TO LAW .- The pri

NO. 14 Exchange of Prisoners.

Appearances indicate that the Administration will soon, directly or indirectly, en-ter into some scheme for the exchange of prisoners. Humanity demands course, and it must be adopted, even at the expense of diplomotic punctille, or even national pride. The Philadelphia Press gives a statement. as made by Lieut. Kutz, of Ohio, who was taken prisoner in Aug. last. Liut. K. bas been allowed a parole from his jail in Richmond, for the purpose of making a mission to Washington, there to represent the state of matters as regards the treatment and condition of the Federal prisoners and to urge upon the administra-tion the necessity of making an exchange. The Press says that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Sew-ard and Mr. Welles have consented to an 

N. Y. Post says: It is rumored here from Richmond that the rebel government will not consent to any further exchange of prisoners, unless the regular government here formally rec-ognizes the exchange, thus extorting the acknowledgement of belligerent rights on the part of the rebellions States. The demands of the friends of the loyal prisoners n the South upon the Government are very pressing, and it is very hard to deny them. It is therefore not improbable that at an early day the government will assume the responsibility of an exchange.—
It would probably do so to day if we had enough rebel soldiers in our charge to make the exchange perfect.

The Spirit Of South Carolina. We like the spunk of the Charlston Mercury. It did everything possible to plunge the State into rebellion and civil war, and it means South Carolina shall die game.

In speaking of South Carolina and her invaders, the Mercury of the 8th holds the following language: South Carolina began the war, and it perhaps, fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it. The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They come to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, says, "The war is to be illumina-

ted by her burning cities and villages. We have foreseen and have deprecated the

wretched policy which has induced the in-

vasion of the State. We have wished that

it could have been otherwise, and that the

redemption of Maryland and the protection of South Catolina had been acco by fighting on the banks of the Potomac But since all our efforts to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed, we await with cheerfulness the fate which is upon us. There are few calamities, withcoive on the Potomac from that city says: ont some redeeming advantages to those "The most ponderous item of the supwho suffer. We can and we will make diers. "Let tee invaders come," is the unanimous feeling of our people. Our Yankees will, sooner or later, learn to their cost, the difference between invaders for spoils and power, and defenders of the liberties, their homes and their native land. If they can take Charleston with twentyfive thousand men, let them have it. are unworthy to possess it; and it will be a fitting memorial—laid in ashes—of our

imbecility and base degeneracy. Famine Feared In Ireland. The Bridish press persists in representing that the report of short crops in Eu an exaggeration, but facts are continually coming to light in direct contradiction of pounds of tea, green, colong and pounds of tea, green, colong and in equal proportions. To sweeten both these beverages, 180,000 pounds of dry, light yellow sugar are considered not too liberal an allowance; and 6,000 gallons of saccharine matter is furnished in the shape of good molasses, or syrup, as a concominate of good molasses, the newspaper claim of abundance. The latest and worst development is the almost hop McHale has called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the subject in a letter,

vor as to be almost useless as an article of food. On the sad state of the potato crop I can speak with an authority derived from the things could make an almanac we observation over a large extent of Galway know. We have a suspicion that Merrians, who takes charge of the weather on Brooklyn Heights, has something to do of either—Clifden, Westport, Newport, with it. Thus he spoke of the late comand Moylough—strange names which the government official will explain, and, in hort through every portion from north to south and from west to east, I have not only heard the different reports, but have had frequent opportunities of testing the quantity would be sufficient to maintain the population, were it even more abundant during the coming half year. It is high, time, then, for her Majesty's Ministers to adopt prompt and efficient precautionary measures if they are desirous that the remnant of the Irish people should not be swept

coarse, ill natured fellow died one day and his friends assembled at his funeral but no one had a good word to say about the deceased. Even at the grave all was silent. At length a good-hearted German as he turned to go home, said: "Vell, he was a good smoker."